The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,005.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52	0
,, including postage..... ,, 72	0
If For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. ,, 28	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ,, 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LIDDERDALE—August 21st, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., of a son.

MULLALY—August 11th, at Aden, the wife of E. H. Mulla y, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay.....	1	&	15	Leave Calcutta	1	&	15
,, Carwar	2		16	,, Bimlipatam	4		18
,, Cochin	5		19	,, Vizagapatam	4		18
,, Tuticorin	20			,, Cocanada	5		19
,, Colombo.....	20			,, Madras	10		33
,, Galle	7			,, Pondicherry			
,, Negapatam	10		24	,, Negapatam	11		24
,, Pondicherry				,, Galle	13		
,, Madras.....	15		27	,, Colombo			27
,, Cocanada.....	17		29	,, Tuticorin.....			28
,, Vizagapatam	18		30	,, Cochin.....	16		29
,, Bimlipatam.....	18		30	,, Carwar.....	19		2
Arrive Calcutta	20		3	Arrive Bombay ..	20		4

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,350 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st September, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers or every 14 days as the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Aug.		Down.		Aug.	Sept.
Leave Bombay		24		Leave Bussorah		29	&12
,, Kurrachee		29		,, Fao		12	
,, Guadur		29					Sept.
		Sept.		,, Bushire		1	15
,, Muscat		1	& 17	,, Lingo		3	17
,, B. Abbas		20	3	,, B. Abbas.....		5	19
,, Lingo		21	4	,, Muscat		7	21
,, Bushire		24	23	,, Guadur		11	23
,, Fao		25	8	,, Kurrachee		12	28
Arrive Bussorah		26	9	Arrive Bombay.....		15	29

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lamb, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

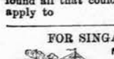
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND VIA THE CAPE.

THE first-class full-powered Steam Ship "PERUVIAN," 2,500 tons, 300 Horse Power, Henry Salmon, Commander, will be despatched, with Passengers only, on or about the 1st September, for Liverpool, calling at Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, to land and receive Passengers for the Cape.

This magnificent Steam Ship, so well known in the American passenger trade, offers a most favourable opportunity to those proceeding to England at this season of the year, and her passenger accommodation will be found all that could be desired. For terms of passage apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.



THE Steam-ship "INDORE," H. J. Green, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to C. B. COLAH,

No. 1 Hornby Row.

FOR MAURITIUS.

(*With quick despatch*)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

I WILL not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the Screw Steamer "PERUVIAN." HENRY SALMON,

Commander s. s. "Peruvian."

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney,—Kangaroo Brand—29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to Bombay, 14th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, on board the Ship "TIRRELL," about 5,000 Pressed Bales of HAY, in Gunney Cloth, forming portion of the Abyssinia Stores supplied here by the Commissariat Department.

For further particulars apply to Captain MORGAN on board, or to the undersigned, ship laying off Boree Bunder.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, on board the Ship *Egeria*, about 4,000 Pressed Bales of HAY, forming portion of the Abyssinian Stores, supplied here by the Commissariat Department.

For further particulars apply to CAPTAIN BURNS on board.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

PICKED UP AT SEA, one GIG, painted Black out, and Green in, measuring about 15 feet long, No. 5 on the bows. Party owning the same apply to the undersigned.

JAMES JOPP,
Master Ship "Thorndean."

20th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PENDRAGON," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delibery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Pendragon."

Bombay, 20th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "ELIZABETH," Captain Buffet, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Buffet will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be first sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Buffet, Barque "Elizabeth."

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of August, instant, at noon, for the following purposes:—

To receive Accounts to 30th June 1868.
To receive Directors' Report.
To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
To elect Auditors for ensuing year, and to fix their Remuneration.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 29th August, instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th August 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, for a Mercantile Firm, an experienced NATIVE or EURASIAN CORRESPONDENT CLERK: must have a good knowledge of English and write a good legible hand. Apply with testimonials to "J. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued. SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 505/506, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June, 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	,, Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	,, Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	" Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	,, Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
Apollo House.		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P.M. of SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS, &c.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent will be required on the tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Light Houses, Signal Stations, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments as required by the indenting officers.

Estimated Schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned. But the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of tenders and other information can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 10th August 1868.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR

SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (the cream of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawborder, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice that the ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING and the ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of August, instant, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the several subjects which were left undisposed of at the last aforesaid Meetings held on the 12th instant.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 17th August 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degree es of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the publicto inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 30 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay —Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published

twice a week, under the title of
"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA.

Opposite the Julich's Place.

Cologne (Prussia).

Purveyor to Th. Th. M. M. the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medal—London, 1851, 1862. Paris, 1867. Oporto, 1865.

The genuine Eau de Cologne invented by my ancestor, in the year 1709, has for a long number of years been patronised by the Royalty, Nobility, and Gentry of England, and all other nations; the success and the reputation which it has acquired by its constant excellent qualityhave rendered it a great favourite with the general public.

The numerous imitations of my only genuine Eau de Cologne, which are offered generally in an exterior appearance similar to mine, induce me to bring it to the notice of the public, that all bottles containing my genuine Eau de Cologne have affixed to them my trade mark, being a white label, and bearing in black the signature and seal of my firm, which is

Johann Maria Farina, gegenuber dem Julich's Platz,
(opposite the Julich's Place).

My genuine Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I caution against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both being protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Cologne, 1868. (opposite the Julich's Place.)

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to J. M. F. opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne (Prussia).

NOTICES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

FIRST GRAND MAGICAL AND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

BY

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY,

The Hungarian Wizard (Pupil of Professor Anderson,)

AND

MADAME RUCHWALDY,

The celebrated Pianist, Pupil of the great Virtuos Liszt,

SATURDAY EVENING, 22ND AUGUST.

PROFESSOR and MADAME RUCHWALDY have much pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that they will have on the abovementioned day their

FIRST REPRESENTATION,

the like of which has never been seen or heard of in India.

PROGRAMME.

I.

MAGIC,

By means of Galvanism, Magnetism, and Electricity.

1.—Will you be so Kind as to Hear my Prayer?
2.—All Impossible is Possible.
3.—Orpheus in the Under World.
4.—In 15 Seconds Ready.
5.—The Voyage through the Air.
6.—The Chosen Coins.
7.—The Creation.

II.

GRAND CONCERT on the PIANO,

By MADAME RUCHWALDY.

1. La Traviata Grand Caprice de Concert (par Asher.)
2. La Cascada Morceau (par Madame Ruchwaldy.)

III.

THE POWERFUL WONDER OF MAGIC,

OR

THE FLYING MAGICIAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes.....	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls.....	,, 3	Pit.....	,, 1

First-class tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where a Plan of the Seats may be seen.

Doors open at a quarter past eight o'clock, Performance to commence at nine o'clock precisely.

VIVAT REGINA.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY TENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Building, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant at 4 P.M.

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1868.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To consider a Resolution that will be proposed to cancel Clause XIX. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 14th August 1868.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August current, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Accounts to 30th June 1868.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Brown and Sassoon, who retire by rotation, and to fill up the vacancy in the Board caused by the resignation of Mr. Henry Maxwell.
IV. To appoint Auditors.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th August 1868.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on the 24th instant for the conveyance, hence to Singapore, of nineteen TIME-EXPIRED CHINESE and MALAY CONVICTS.

Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, &c., for the whole of the above party are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels; the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

The Medicines will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

For any inferior issues of Provisions during the voyage the Owner, Agent, or Master of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would otherwise have been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

The words "Tender for Time-Expired Convicts" should be superscribed on the cover.

The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th Aug. 1868.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

BOXER CARTRIDGES

FOR

SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICES.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 386 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,242, and yielding Rs. 35,805-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT. upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Professional men and others introducing Business.

ESTATE OF PUDDUMSEY VEERJEE AND COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of 5/8 per cent., on the amount of admitted Claims upon the above Estate will be paid to the Creditors on application personally, or by their Attorneys, at my Office on and after the 24th instant. WM. SIM, Trustee.

1 Oak Lane, 19th August 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that THIRTY-NINE strong and serviceable HORSES, the property of Government, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Jamasjee Cowasjee's Stables, in Bhendy Bazaar, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY next, the 25th instant.

Terms—Cash; and the Animals to be removed immediately without equipments.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency,
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 19th Aug. 1868.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED). —NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held on the Fort Premises, 24 Rampart Row, on THURSDAY the 27th August 1868, at 3 P.M.

To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1868, and the Directors' Report.

To elect Auditors.

To fix the day for the next Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board,
HARRY HIBBERT, Secretary.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street

SYKES AND DWYER,

LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 25th Augt., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "SALSETTE," (1,491 tons, 400 H.P.), Captain A. FARISH, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M., on MONDAY, the 24th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 28th August, 1868.

A CARD.—J. SHILLITO, M. D., SURGEON, Rampart Row West, next to the Bombay Club.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LORD NAPIER of MAGDALA just received. Price ONE RUPEE each. Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW MUSIC.—Received by last Mail, "EXETER HALL." Nos. 4, 5, and 6 of this New Musical publication are to be had at J. NEUBERG. No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

PICKED UP ADRIFT in the Harbour, about a fortnight since, a small BOAT. The Owner can obtain possession of the same by paying expenses and applying to NANABHOY & SORABJEE, Dubashes.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the late Captain J. W. YOUNG'S TESTIMONIAL FUND are requested to meet at the Office of Messrs WILLIAM NICOL & Co., at Noon on WEDNESDAY the 26th August, 1868, to elect a Committee of Management.

HAMILTON MAXWELL, } Joint Hony. Secretaries.
GEO. T. ROBINSON, }

Bombay, 20th August 1868.

THE Editor of the "POWLA" Newspaper having authorized me, in a letter from him bearing date the 25th April 1868, to collect all the Outstanding Monies due on account of Subscription to the said Paper from and after the said date, I beg to request all those who are indebted to it to be good enough to remit the same to the Undersigned and *not* to J. R. BARSEY.

F. VALLADARES.

Bombay, 21st August 1868.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The S. S. "RANGOON" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

S. S. "Minia," from Liverpool, 18th July.
" "Bangalore," from Southampton, 25th July.
" "Pera," from Marseilles, 2nd August.

GEORGE P. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 21st August 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship "SIERRA NEVADA," Captain PANNO, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain PANNO will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship "Sierra Nevada."

Bombay, 20th August 1868.

VICTORIA SPINNING Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on SATURDAY the 25th day of July last at the Company's Registered Office, No. 14 Apollo Street, the following Resolutions were passed:—

1. "That by reason of the debts and liabilities of the Company it is not desirable to carry on the business of the Company."

2. "That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, Chairman.

NOTICE.—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on THURSDAY the 13th day of August instant, at the Company's registered office, No. 14, Apollo Street, the following Resolutions were passed:—

1. That Messrs. Byramjee Cursetjee and Lalbhoy Vallubhoy be appointed Liquidators to wind up the Company voluntarily without remuneration.

2. That the Liquidators shall have the power specified in Section 174 of Act X. of 1866 to compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company or any Contributory or alleged Contributory or other Debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts, or Liabilities.

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, Chairman.

Bombay, 17th August 1868.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard on THURSDAY the 3rd September and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings; old Canvas; Sails; Rope, old (Coir and Europe); Masts; Yards; Iron, Brass, and Copper, old; Cases; Casks; Tins, &c. Also the Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Fittings of Troop Ships, Hawsers Coir, Gunny Bags, and Ensigns. Terms of sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieutenant I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th August 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA,

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED YESTERDAY BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

Sutherland's House Decorations	Rs. 2 12
Gordon's Chinese Campaign	11 4
Mapother's The Medical Profession	3 12
Merry Conceits	0 12
Carleton's Tales of the Irish Peasantry. 2 vols.	8 0
Pope's Poetical Works	3 12
Scott's Fair Maid of Perth	0 8
Annals of the Parish	1 8
Longfellow's Poetical Works	1 2
Seventy-Five Brooke Street	1 8
Daniell's Easy Road to Reading	0 6
Pictorial Alphabets, on linen	0 12
Psalm and Hymn Tunes for the Concertina	0 8
50 Short Voluntaries for the Harmonium	3 12
Squiers' Tropical Fibres	3 12
Maynard on Bridges	3 12
Sir Frizzle Pumpkin	0 12
St. Paul's Magazine, Vol. I	5 12
L. E. L.'s (Miss Landon) Poems, 2 vols.	7 8
Mrs. Browning's Poetical Works, 5 vols.	22 8
Tennyson's Poems	6 12
Tanner's Index of Diseases, and their treatment	8 0
Dennison's Astronomy	3 0
Thompson's Conspectus of the Pharmacopœia	4 8
Garrod's Materia Medica, 1868	9 4
Trollope's Orley Farm, and Can You Forgive her?—Each	2 4
New Play Books—Tide and Time. Little Annie's Birthday.—Each	0 8
Play—The Lady of Lyons	1 14
Advice to a British Soldier	0 4
New Infantry Drill—pocket edition	0 12
The Queen's Regulations, 1868, ditto	0 12
Instruction of Musketry	0 12
Chaucer's Canterbury Tales	3 12

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

Le Dame de Cœur	3 12
Le Cruise d'Horace Lignin	2 4
Le Souper des Fantomes	2 4
La Reine des Barricades	2 4
Le Grillon du Moulin	2 4
Les Aieux de Figaro	2 12

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Bond Street for August	0 12
Boosey's Musical Cabinet, Nos. 109, 110, 111, and 113.—Each	0 12
Hamilton's Instructor	3 0
Farmar's Instructor	3 0
SONG.—Thou art so Near and yet so Far	1 8
——You and I	2 6
——The Blind Girl to her Harp	1 8
——Ah! Never Dream my Love can Change	1 8
——Love Not!	1 8
——What are the Wild Waves Saying? (duet)	2 0
——The Gipsy Countess (duet)	2 0
——Her Bright Smile Haunts me Still	1 8
——I Cannot Sing the Old Songs	2 0
——The Song of Songs	1 8

NEW PHOTOGRAPHS (CARTE DE VISITE SIZE.)

Lord Napier of Magdala. The Abyssinian Captives. The Prince of Wales. Lydia Thompson.—Each One Rupee.

Bombay, 22th Aug. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made of it by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 21.

Owen, Lieutenant, 3rd Light Cavalry, on private affairs, from Poona.
Bartholomew, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Suez.
Gunthorpe, Lieutenant, Medical Staff Corps, on duty, from Suez.
Bonderson, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, on duty, from Aden.
Waring, Captain, 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Roberts, Major, Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.
Stansfeld, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Suez.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 21.

Bell, Surgeon, Acting Presidency Surgeon, on leave, to Poona.
Waring, Captain, 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, on leave, to Mussoorie.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—21st AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 6s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do.	do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 7s. 6d.	do.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.		
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet	
China	Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.	
Mauritius	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Aug. 21	Rangoon (s)	Reynoldson	Suez, August 9.
	City of Berlin	Taylor	Clyde, June 3.
	Fanny	Weir	Rangoon, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 21	China (s)	Stewart	Hongkong.
	Futtay Shaw Alum	Nacoda	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Elizabeth Henderson*, Gibb, to Mauritius and Zanzibar.
Ship *Brasmaris*, Gardner, to Madras.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—August 14th, s.s. "Nubia," W. Woolcott, Suez.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.

WE were glad to notice in a recent number of the *Bombay Government Gazette* the publication of an order regarding the qualifications required for officers holding the appointments of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, whether in the Military or Uncovenanted Service. For several years past a regular system of examination in the vernacular of the district has been in force; but something more than a mere facility of speaking the language has been felt to be necessary: hence the present order. None but those whose duties or occupations have brought them in contact with police officers in the Mofussil can fully appreciate the present attempt on the part of Government to enforce the acquisition by them of some slight knowledge of the Law of Evidence, and of a few of the principal Acts of Government which they are most frequently called on to carry out. We use the expression "attempt on the part of Government" advisedly, for the order under review can only be regarded as a step in the right direction. No doubt it extends quite as far as under present circumstances is considered possible, and once having inserted the thin end of the wedge, the authorities will not find it difficult to hereafter drive it home. The order enumerates some dozen Acts of the Government of India or of the Local Government, in which all officers now acting as Assistant Superintendents, or who may hereafter be appointed, will be required to pass an examination. Twelve months is allowed them to get the subjects up: a period which might appear to be unreasonably long, if the matter be considered merely from a student's point of view. They are also required to show a knowledge of a few specified chapters of one of the most well known works on the general Law of Evidence. This is all, and were it not for the publication of the present notification, the public would probably have given the gentlemen holding these responsible appointments the credit of possessing the not large stock of judicial knowledge involved by an acquaintance with the laid down Acts, &c. Unfortunately, however, they, or we should rather say very many of them, are not endowed with even so much legal lore, and the consequences in the Mofussil may easily be supposed. The large proportion of acquittals to the number of committals may be fairly attributed in a great degree to the ignorance of the police officials charged with working up and arranging the evidence of the charges. Evidence which to the untutored mind of some inexperienced young Police Superintendent may appear quite overwhelming, is as often as not found to be perfectly worthless, and frequently altogether inadmissible when investigated by competent authority. Much inconvenience results, and possibly the guilty escape by some loophole in the testimony, which if observed at the proper time by the executive officer who conducted the preliminary investigation at the scene of the alleged crime, would in all probability have been met by supplementary evidence easily procurable on the spot. It is therefore that we express satisfaction at seeing a disposition to remove the stain of ignorance from the organization of the police force. It must be confessed, however, that the fault lay more with Government itself than with these junior officials, who could hardly be expected to show much eagerness in the pursuit of knowledge which not only was not required of them by Government, but for which when acquired they would get no credit, and which would have no influence on their promotion or future prospects. Neither is the system pursued, in making original appointments to this branch of the service, calculated to secure the nomination of men specially fitted for the performance of the peculiar duties required.

Any subaltern who may happen to possess sufficient interest is pitchforked into the department, without reference to his personal qualifications for such a post. He may be an excellent young man, one in fact worthy to sit at any tea-party, but he nevertheless may not possess that decision of character and intuitive knowledge of human nature which is so essentially necessary in a police officer. On the other hand, he may be a sharp and dashing youngster who gives promise to become under proper training a most valuable regimental officer; but he also may be equally unfitted, although from very different causes, for the special duties of his new appointment. He may lack that discretion, that power of weighing circumstances, of balancing evidence, and of calculating probabilities founded on an acquaintance with the working of the minds of men, which go far in forming the character of an able police officer. It may be said that such qualities require experience for their development, and that it would be unreasonable to expect to meet with them in the person of a young man about to enter the department. This is of course to a certain extent true, but no amount of experience can develope faculties of which the germ does not previously exist. We do not deny that the germ where not indigenous may in many places be successfully introduced, but the soil must at least be favourable, or the attempt will be futile. The soil required may be described by what is termed a judicial turn of mind and an aptitude to form a conclusion from given or assumed premises.

In speaking of certain qualities necessary for the effective performance of police duties, we must be understood to refer only to that portion of them which appertains to the prevention or detection of crime. For the more military duties required of the police in a country like India, an entirely different organization is required. Our complaint is that hitherto for all duties, whether semi-military or purely civil, no distinction has been made, and that for neither has any principle of selection been exercised in making the appointments. Naturally, owing to the large proportion of army officers employed in the department, the more military duties have been best performed, and the detective branch has not only been neglected, but in a certain degree despised by Indian police officers. There is, however, some probability of improvement in this respect, by a subdivision of the force being made: on this point we cannot do better than quote the third paragraph of a resolution of the Government of India issued last year.

"The grounds which suggest the propriety of making such a division of the force are obvious. There are two main heads under which the duties of the police may be classed:—one comprising duties of quasi-military nature, such as the guarding of jails and treasuries, the escorting of treasure, and the repression of violence; and the other purely civil, the prevention or detection of crime. In some districts, especially those on the frontier, where the police may often have to engage in personal conflict with wild tribes, robbers, or organized bands of criminals, a military organization to a certain extent is desirable. The organization of the police should, therefore, be adopted to the varying conditions of the country and the character of the people: and it must frequently rest with the local authorities to decide and arrange what portion of the force should be thoroughly equipped and armed, and what degree of training is absolutely necessary to ensure proper discipline, efficiency, and the habit of acting in combination, on occasions when an ordinary civil constabulary would be useless. Still it must be understood that the force, although comprising two elements,—a military and a civil, as local circumstances may require,—is to be one body under one responsible head, and at the entire disposal of the civil authorities."

Improvements cannot be effected in a day, and violent changes usually do more harm than good. Meanwhile, if the Superintendents will only learn to understand the few Acts of Government and other matter which they are to be examined in, some good will result, and we may hope to hear less frequently of flagrant blunders been made for want of knowledge of the principal Acts under which they are daily exercising their powers.

It is to be hoped that Government will not rest here, but that some steps may be taken to ascertain that the men who may hereafter be appointed shall possess some at least of the qualities and capabilities of which we have already spoken. By what means this can be ascertained, what course of reading should be laid down, and what tests could be applied to guage not merely the knowledge but the general fitness of candidates, are questions to which the Commissioners of Police should earnestly turn their attention. It is true that no such system prevails in England, but it must be remembered that the home force is officered in entirely a different manner. In a European police force promotion from the ranks is possible, and is consequently the rule. Amongst a large body of such men there are always found a few who, possessing abilities superior to their fellows, push themselves into the front rank, and thus render easy a graduated system of promotion from the lowest to, if need be, the highest step of the ladder. In India this is not possible at the present time, and the direct appointment to the higher grades of military officers and of European uncovenanted civil servants is necessary.

It is for this reason that we express our hope that Government will see its way to establish a high standard of professional qualification for police officers, as it is folly to expect efficiency in the ranks if the leaders are deficient.

WE have it on reliable authority that Lord Napier of Magdala will return to Bombay in October next to resume command of the army in this Presidency.

IT is noticeable that the home papers do not speak of an intention on the part of the Duke of Edinburgh to visit India (as the "Friend of India" says he is going to do), though they mention China, Japan, and New Zealand.

THE following telegram from Saint Petersburg was published in the London papers on the day the mail left. It agrees so far with the details we published the other day in our Afghanistan letter:—"Advices received here from Orenburg state that the conditions of peace accepted by the Emir of Bokhara include his payment to Russia of a contribution amounting to half a million roubles. The Russian troops will shortly evacuate the towns of Bokhara of which they had taken possession."

THE disturbance on the North-West frontier, (says the "Delhi Gazette") seems to be assuming rather important dimensions. We already hear of the tribes assembling in such force as to be really formidable. The Government appear to be fully alive to the necessity of sending a strong force into the field, and we shall have an opportunity now, the first which has occurred in India, of testing the value of the Snider in action. This is the first military operation Sir John Lawrence has been called on to conduct. The Bhootan war and the Umbeyla business were none of his making. Both would have been differently managed had he been at the helm when they commenced. We hope that on this occasion he will display some of that energy and foresight for which he earned so much credit in former days, and that before he leaves us for good, the tribes beyond the Punjab frontier will have acquired the same wholesome dread of Jan Lawrence as was entertained within the frontiers of that province when he ruled its destinies. It is absolutely necessary to show the turbulent tribes in that neighbourhood that we do not always conduct campaigns in the same manner as we did the Umbeyla one. In that affair, it is well known now, there would have been none of the trouble and loss which it eventually occasioned, had Sir Neville Chamberlain been properly supported at first.

A BRANCH of the Madras Bank has been opened at Kandy, Ceylon, under the management of Mr. Arthur C. Hoare.—*Madras Times.*

THE "Daily News" of July 29 published the following letter in reference to the proposed scheme of a through railway to India:—"Will you allow me to call your attention to a point which appears to be lost sight of. Your article of the 10th and a letter of Mr. W. P. Andrews proceed on the assumption that there is nothing but a Euphrates Valley Railway before the public. I refer to your columns for the information that the concession, as well for the Euphrates Valley Railway as for the whole line from Constantinople or Scutari to Bagdad and Bussorah in continuation of the junction line through European Turkey, from Basiash on the Danube to Constantinople, has been granted by the Ottoman Government to a party, consisting chiefly of English concessionnaires. The Ottoman Government, so far as I am informed, distinctly refuse to allow the Euphrates Valley section to be proceeded with, except simultaneously with the other section. The question, therefore, really is that previously dealt with in your columns, of a through line or daily mail from London to Bussorah, and not solely from the Mediterranean to Bussorah. The whole through line is one which admits of being dealt with more practically, both politically and financially, than the Euphrates section alone; it offers greater advantages to this country and the States of Europe, and it meets your well-founded objections to the promotion of the Euphrates section by itself.—I am, &c., HYDE CLARKE, 32, St. George's Square, S. W., July 20."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 17TH AUG., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was active and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

THE REWARDS OF THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

A SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

LONDON, 19TH AUGUST, NOON.

The *Times* of to-day criticises the rewards of the officers engaged in the Abyssinian Expedition, and cannot understand the omission of the names of General Russell and Major Beville, or why Colonel Merewether was only made a Brevet Colonel and Captain Holland only a Major.

In the same article the *Times* regrets that Sir Stafford Northcote is promised the decoration of the Star of India, because it has since been discovered that the Order is only conferrable for service in India.

The Protestant demonstration at Sydenham yesterday proved a failure, the weather being rainy.

A peculiar speech has been made by the Emperor Napoleon, who has failed to allay the chronic uneasiness at present felt on the Continent.

The Solicitor General, Serjeant Hayes, and Mr. Anthony Cleasby have been appointed the new Judges under the Bribery Act.

THE COTTON CROP IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, 15TH AUGUST.

The weather is rainy. Very unfavourable accounts of the growing cotton crops have been received from Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 21st AUG, 4-3 P.M.

Govt. Paper, { Fours 4¼. Fives 9¾. Fives and a half, 15/2.

Exchange, six months' sight, 1s. 11¼d.
Freights, Dead Weight, Rice, 17s. 6d.
Jute £2 to £3 5s.
Linseed, £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-7.
Mule Twist, 5 annas 3 pies.
Market for Piece Goods quiet; market for Twist lower.

AFGHANISTAN.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

THE Ameer Shere Ali Khan has entered Cabul with five thousand sowars.

He ascended the throne on the 14th August.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 31st JULY.

POLITICS having for the nonce evaporated under the fierce glare of a sun which has bronzed our eminent Prime Minister to the hue of a Hindoo idol—some of whom, by the way, he resembles very closely—and commerce being as dull as ditch water, I am driven back for my leading topic this week upon the harvest. Of course it is a very important topic—more so this year than usual, for two successive seasons of leanness and dearth have considerably impoverished us, and tended to retard the recovery for which we have been so long looking from the disasters of 1866. No one interest in the country is more directly concerned in the question than the cotton industry; an active home market and a well-sustained home demand are what it wants to set it fairly on its legs again, and make it sufficiently independent of other markets which are in their nature deceptive and disappointing. I am glad to say that so far as we have yet gone—and we have gone a good way,—the crops this year promise to be abundant, and prices low. I speak mainly of course of the leading cereal—wheat; oats, "the food of horses in England, of men in Scotland," as Dr. Johnson told the world in the first edition of his dictionary, will be a short crop, but I daresay both the horses and men spoken of will survive the *regime* of short commons which may possibly follow. Barley will also be short, but in that little fact there is one tremendous element of consolation. Barley and its derivative, malt, will no doubt be dear relatively to wheat. The chief end of malt, however, in this highly-favoured land is the making of beer, and beer is made by wealthy brewers. Willie may have "brewed a peck o' maut" in the time of Burns, but now-a-days the great principle of a division of labour saves most of our Willies from a personal acquaintance with the sordid details of the mash-tub; and the toil, the risk, and the golden reward fall to great capitalists whose backs are broad enough to bear a very heavy loss, but whose capacity for the absorption of profit is at least equally conspicuous. Now, the oligarchs of "stout" and "bitter" are exceedingly reluctant to raise the price of their beer at every slight advance in malt or in hops. They do not, perhaps, fear a popular *emeute*, as at Munich—where the stolid Bavarian, who views with equanimity the invasion of his paternal acres by a horde of talking Prussians, will take to the barricades if the tenth of a penny is added to the price of a pot of Baierisch—but they know that an advance in price at once prompts all sorts of inquisitorial investigations into the profits earned, and they want to keep a very "calm sough," as the Scotch say, on that momentous topic. The result then will be that brewers will hardly, if at all, raise their charges this season, but will prefer submitting to a slight deduction from their heavy profits, and as the crop of hops will be very fine, they will have all the less difficulty in adhering to so laudable a resolution.

But the wheat—that is the main point. On that subject there are hardly two opinions. The crop is abundant, fine, and early—three characteristics that do not often go together in such a climate as ours. In fact, in the one peculiarity of its being early lies one of our chief hopes of abundance. The harvest has this year commenced exactly a month sooner than last, the wheat being in such superlative condition that it is cut and carried one day and threshed the next. The serious risk as well as actual loss caused by the sheaves being left in the field is therefore saved, while in the remotest parts of the country the grain will be secured long before the period when the weather breaks in the late autumn. The effect of the extraordinary dry weather has no doubt been in some respects injurious, but scarcely so to wheat. On all the heavy clay soils, alluvial lands, and on farms where the seed was early sown, the crop will be magnificent; on gravel, sand, and chalky soils it will be light, though in quality it will leave nothing to be desired. To give you an idea of the quality and condition I may state that all the samples which have come to market of the new crop weigh from 62 to 66lbs. per bushel, while the average weight last year was scarcely 60. Last year the kernels were enclosed in a thick and coarse husk, this season the bran is thin and almost transparent, while the kernel is plump, bright, and hard. There is no resisting such evidence, and consequently all the markets have been coming down by the run. The new wheat is pouring into the market, the harvest is already over in the county of Kent—a circumstance unparalleled in the experience of the oldest inhabitant, whoever he may be, and the great bulk of the southern and midland counties crop is also secure. Even in Yorkshire large breadths have been cleared in superb condition. To make matters worse to the holders of grain, there is a fair amount of last year's wheat still on hand, and supplies from abroad are coming in just as fast as when the averages were 15s. a quarter higher. The plight of a heavy holder caught by a falling market is familiar I suppose to most people in Bombay. In the present case the losers deserve and get no sympathy. Months ago a knot of speculators,—chiefly Irish, unless fame sorely belied them,—ran up the price of grain to a height for which, as the events now show, there was no sufficient warrant, and some of them are very properly the first victims of the recoil. But harvests are equally plentiful all over Europe and America, so that we are not only favoured with abundance ourselves but saved from the competition of other buyers—France for instance—in foreign markets. Thus the prospect is of a continued and heavy fall. In Mark Lane, on Monday, wheat was down 5s. a quarter, and flour 4s. a sack, and there can be little doubt this is only the beginning of the movement. Let it go on and prosper, say I; for one thing is certain—every shilling saved here in the purchase of bread goes to the buying of something else, either useful or ornamental, and general trade is never a loser by it.

A prospectus has appeared within the last few days of a new concern somewhat novel in character. It is termed the "Money Order Company, Limited," and the objects proposed are the carrying on of money order business at rates much cheaper than charged by the Post-office. The capital is £200,000 in 20,000 shares of £10, and the directors are wholly Scotch. It is in fact a Scotch enterprise and deserves, I think, more notice than it has yet received. The Post-office has no legal monopoly of money order business, and there is nothing to hinder any company from entering the field in opposition. Now, as the scale of charges of the proposed association is only half that of the Post-office it appears to me that its success would render necessary an immediate reduction of the existing rates all over the kingdom. The authorities of St. Martins le Grand did in fact intend some time ago to reduce their rates, but the fear of a falling-off in revenue deterred them. They rather pooh-pooh the present effort and think it all moonshine, but it strikes me they don't know the people who are at the head of it. These include some of the first men in Edinburgh—men who would never put their names to a bubble scheme or who would consent to be mere ornamental appendages, far less decoys. One of them is Mr. Charles Lawson, a millionaire seedsman, and the late Lord Provost, whose munificence in that capacity was the talk of the time; another, Mr. Charles Cowan, once M. P. for the city. Then there are several "douce bodies" from the humdrum little town of Leith, who are not likely to risk their "siller" in visionary speculations, and one or two acute manufacturers from Dundee, who have long since discovered the nearest way to that goal of every true Scot, the main chance. Very characteristically these shrewd Caledonians, instead of losing their time in badgering the official inertia of the departments, have taken the remedy into their own hands, and if their attempt does nothing else it will at least quicken the apprehension of the Aldersgate potentates, and lead to a general lowering of their fares. The actual commissions received by the Post-office for money orders last year were—from England £1,43,000, Scotland £14,000, and Ireland £11,000.

In reply to an anxious creditor of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, who wrote wanting to know what progress was being made with the liquidation, the official liquidator has written to say that he regrets the winding up will prove very disastrous. A recent decision has been given by the Lords Justices, by which secured creditors can prove for the whole amount of their claims, irrespective of the value of the securities they hold, and unless this should be reversed, he thinks the ultimate distribution to the general creditors will be *considerably under 5s. in the pound*. It is, however, impossible to speak with certainty, as the dividend will depend on the result of the calls now made on the shareholders to the full extent of their liability. These are payable by instalments extending over the next nine months, the first of which only is as yet due, and that as regards the shareholders in England. He trusts that this will enable him to distribute 2s. in the pound very shortly.

I mentioned in my last the application made to have a further dividend declared in the matter of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East. It appears, however, that the decision given in the case of Captain Jones, of which I duly informed you a month or two back, is thought sufficiently important to render necessary a suspending of all further payments to creditors. It is to-day announced that owing to the legal questions raised, the Master of the Rolls has postponed the payment of the second dividend which was some time since declared, His Lordship being of opinion that the relative rights and liabilities of the Corporation and the old Commercial Bank of India should be defined by the Court before any further distribution of assets be made. The appeal which Captain Jones is to prosecute, will not, I believe, come on before November. Should it be rejected, and should many of the China loan depositors be in his position—a matter as yet uncertain—it is unnecessary to point out that the shareholders of the old bank will be prejudiced in exactly the degree that those of the new obtain relief.

In the case of the Joint Stock Discount Company, so often mentioned in my previous letters as connected with the sentence, the imprisonment, and the subsequent release of Mr. J. F. Wilkinson, the Master of the Rolls has decided that the compromise made of the action against Capper, Escombe, and Lawson must be set aside. We are, therefore, likely to hear further revelations of the past doings between all the parties implicated. It is not believed, however, that anything will be elicited which will in the least criminate Wilkinson. His entire innocence is now generally admitted. On Monday last a petition from him was presented to the House of Commons, praying for a new trial of his case. In this document he narrates the history of his whole life, and that he does so truthfully I have no doubt whatever. He says he has a wife and ten children for whom he has made absolutely no provision, although he at one time realised from his business as a bill-discounter an income of £9,000 a year, that he is absolutely penniless and dependent on the bounty of his relatives.

There have been two commercial failures during the week, and a good many rumours. The admitted stoppages are Messrs. J. and E. Corderoy and Co., of Tooley Street, a respectable house in the provision trade—liabilities about £50,000; and Ziegler, Meiss, and Co., of Liverpool, an export cotton house—liabilities estimated at £200,000. The suspension of the last-named firm threw a sort of gloom over the cotton market for a day or two, and it is reported that one or two other weak houses have given way, but so far as yet appears these rumours are exaggerated. Ziegler, Meiss, & Co. were holders of Egyptian and Surat cotton which they had bought largely for arrival, and the recent decline has left them stranded and unable to take up their bills.

The cotton market at the beginning of the week was excessively depressed, indeed on Tuesday it was almost panic-stricken. The fall from the highest point has now been considerable, and as there is no immediate prospect of improvement weak holders have been severely tried. I believe there is as little cause for irrational panic now as there was for senseless elation three months ago, but what is the good of offering dose of reason to a speculator? The actual position of the market is in no other way changed: manufacturers limit their purchases of the raw material, because they cannot sell the finished article at a profit; in that we have a security against any serious rise. Large orders for goods are held in readiness for execution at a price; in that circumstance we have a guarantee against a very heavy fall. Really if I filled an octavo volume with *pros* and *cons* I would hardly let in much more light than this. The stock is not increasing, as arrivals reach the Mersey very slowly from Bombay, and it is still only moderate. On the whole leaving out of sight the Xth "unknown quantity" of the American cotton crop, it appears to me there is no likelihood of any excessive fluctuation. Of course if all the evidences should point to a yield of 3,000,000 bales prices must go down; if on the other hand it should be only 2,500,000 or less, I don't see how firm rates for the rest of the year can be avoided.

The market is better at the close, and there has been a sharp reaction aided by a reduced stock. The stock is 553,000 bales against 602,500 last week, the import 38,250 bales, and the sale 63,000. Closing prices, however, are much lower: Middling Upland 9¾d., Orleans 9¾d., Mobile 9¾d., Egyptian 8d., Fair Egyptian 11¼d., Pernam 9¾d., Bahia 9¼d., Maceio 9¾d., Smyrna 8¼d., Dhollerah 7¾d., Oomrawuttee 7¾d., Broach 7¾d., Scinde 6¾d., Madras 7¼d., Bengal 6¾d., Rio 9¾d. Sales to-day 18,000 bales, including 7,000 on speculation and for export. Market firm and advancing.

The decline has had its natural result in bringing forward buyers of goods, and my Manchester report this afternoon says "strong market and a large business could be done at 3d. advance on Tuesday's rates. Sellers have raised their prices fully ¼d. per lb."

The Board of Trade returns for the month and six months ending 30th June show, as was to be anticipated, a serious falling off in our trade. The exports for the month were £13,933,054

HYDRAULIC GRAVING DOCK FOR BOMBAY.

We believe that Government at home has entered into a contract for the erection of one of Mr. Edwin Clark's patent hydraulic lifts for raising ships and placing them on pontoons so as to enable them to be cleaned. It is proposed that this hydraulic graving dock shall be placed in the harbour near Hog Island where there is an ample depth of water close in shore. There is one of the patent hydraulic lifts on Mr. Clark's principle at work in the Victoria Docks in London, where ships of considerable size are cheaply and economically lifted on to the pontoons, which are towed to some convenient place whilst the bottoms of the ships are being scraped and painted, and as they are well exposed to the air they become rapidly dry. After the paint is thoroughly dry the pontoons are floated on to the hydraulic lift and lowered from beneath the ship. We believe that this contrivance has been at work for a number of years and that its working has been most satisfactory. It is evident, however, that however satisfactory the working of the hydraulic lift may have been in a confined basin like that part of the Victoria Docks in which the only working example is situated, it by no means follows that it will be quite so well suited to an exposed situation such as that part of the harbour behind Hog Island, when there is often during the north-east monsoon a very considerable "sea" caused by the sea-breeze, and where there is also a very rapid tidal current; and as it is intended that the large transport steamers are to be lifted and cleaned on these pontoons it will at once be apparent that under these circumstance considerable danger will be run in getting the ships into position before they are ready to be lifted. We understand that this hydraulic lift has been ordered out by the authorities at home without consultation with any of the nautical authorities of Bombay; and when we consider that the first cost of the works is to be nearly 20 lacs of rupees or more, the cost of the excellent graving dock designed by Col. Trevor, R. E., the policy of the present arrangement seems somewhat questionable. It is also remarkable that, although the hydraulic lift has been at work for a number of years in England, no company there, nor has Government, thought it worth while to follow the example, although numerous graving docks are being built. The desirability of sending out a complicated machine such as this to India where skilled labour is so expensive seems more than doubtful, and we hope it may not be too late for Government yet to take the opinion of authorities in such matters in Bombay before proceeding further.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some days ago a letter signed "Merchant" appeared in your paper, soliciting from shipmasters an opinion as to the advantages sailing vessels would derive by proceeding home *via* the Suez Canal, instead of going round the Cape. I agree with "Merchant" that it would be interesting to know their opinion on this question, and in the meantime I can give him the following information which I find in the report of a Commission of Inquiry appointed some years ago by the King of Holland to ascertain the advantages offered to navigators by the opening of the Suez Canal. According to the Commission, a sailing vessel of 800 tons burthen, manned by twenty-five seamen, would require, upon an average, from Lizard Point (on the south coast of England) to the Straits of Sunda (between Sumatra and Java),

Round the Cape	By the Canal
84 days 4/10	90 days 5/10

showing thus an advantage of 6 days 1/10 in favour of the old route.

Back from the Straits of Sunda to Lizard Point the same vessel would take on an average,

Round the Cape	By the Canal
94 days 5/10	110 days

showing an advantage of 15 days 5-10 in favour of the old route.

Should the vessel be a fast sailing clipper, she would take upon an average, from Lizard Point to the Straits of Sunda,

Round the Cape	Via Suez
79 days 4/10	90 days 5/10

showing an advantage of 11 days 1/10 in favour of the old route.

The same ship on her way back would take

Round the Cape	Via Suez
89 days 5/10	110 days

showing an advantage of 20 days 5/10 in favour of the old route.

So far, the opinion of the Dutch Commission was not favourable, but perhaps the new route *via* Suez would offer an advantage to vessels proceeding home from the Indian ports or the Mauritius. This is a question that English shipmasters could decide better than a

LANDSMAN.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NASSICK, 19TH AUGUST.

There has been no lack of rain. On Sunday, 9th, two inches fell, and it has continued more or less wet ever since, until to-day, when there is a decided break. Yesterday, the day of the eclipse, set in wet and misty. The clouds began, however, to clear off at a quarter to nine o'clock, about the instant of greatest obscuration. No coloured glasses were needed, the light fleecy clouds which ever and anon formed a veil before the sun affording the eyes a sufficient protection. The sun appeared in the form of a crescent with its horns turned to the right. About seven-eighths of the disc was obscured; the luminous portion was not unlike the moon as she appears about the middle of the first quarter, only many times brighter. The temperature fell perceptibly. Everything appeared invested in an unearthly light. Fever and bowel complaints have prevailed during the very wet weather that we have lately had; but while cholera has broken out at Egutpoora amongst the natives I have not heard of any well-authenticated case here. A new impost is of late being levied on goods passing through the town. I had to pay on a case of beer on its way from Deolalee, the railway station, four annas at one chowkey as toll, and one rupee at another, being this new charge. This is retrogression, if anything is! To levy a tax of this description at Poona might be productive, but at Nassick with its "church mice," the arrangement is simply absurd. The line between Egutpoora and Deolalee has been doubled, but the trains continue to run only on the old rails. It is said that the new rails were at a late inspection thought unsafe to be used during the rains.

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

Though the following, from the "Delhi Gazette" of the 18th, narrates circumstances prior to the engagement with the tribemen in Agror (or Agroah) valley, in which Colonel Rothney was slightly wounded, it throws some further light on the military movements that have been going on:—

"Our correspondent writing from Abbottabad on the 10th instant says—

"Nothing very important as yet from the seat of war.

"Colonel Rothney is reinforced by this time with the rest of the Abbottabad garrison, so he has with him now in the Agroah valley the 5th Goorkhas (his own regiment), the 2nd P. I, under Captain Tyndall, and both batteries of the Mountain Train Artillery, under Major Hughes and Major DeBude respectively. This force will not enable him to act on the offensive it seems, for the enemy have mustered much too strong for him by all accounts, and he has probably enough to do to hold his own. But two European regiments will be with him shortly, the 19th and 6th from Rawul Pindee; and if the latter have got ammunition for their Sniders, by this time it is to be hoped that they will astonish the natives.

"Abbottabad is garrisoned at present by a detachment of Europeans from the working party on the new road to Murree. They are chiefly men of the 77th, under Captain Leggett, who now commands the station. The whole of the working party will soon be in, which is rather a relief to the minds of those who do not see what there is to prevent a party of Mussulman fanatics from attacking the station and perhaps murdering some women and children by way of securing their salvation, according to their beautiful creed.

"But there is little fear of that now. The golden opportunity is lost, if there ever was one, either of surprising us here, or Colonel Rothney, when his force was smaller, at Agroah. The fine weather too and nights as light as day have been against the savages. They seem to content themselves at present with trying to provoke us to act on the offensive, which we shall probably do when the proper time comes, for John Bull seems no longer inclined to pocket insults even here, and Abyssinia has made him pugnacious. He must be more pachydermatous than ever if he can stand the insolence offered to him lately in this part of his dominions;—villages burnt to the ground in our own territory and before our eyes; insulting and defiant letters addressed to the civil authorities; these are things which call for severe retaliation in spite of Mr. Mill and the whole Jamaica committee.

"A regiment of Goorkhas (Sirmoor Battalion) and native cavalry from Rawul Pindee are marching in as I write."

'Our correspondent writing on the 13th says—

"Troops are coming and going on so fast that it is difficult to remember all that have passed through this pretty quiet valley, which has now become such a military thoroughfare.

"I must refer to my diary and give you and your readers events in order.

"10*th August* (*Monday*).—The 16th Bengal Cavalry, one wing of which came in this morning from Pindee, had but a short halt after their rapid march, and left at sunset for Mauserah, the first march on the Abbottabad and Cashmere road, and a long one of nearly 20 miles like their three previous ones. They seemed in good spirits and went off shouting 'Mauserah' with much glee. Arrived at Mauserah they leave the Cashmere road and march in a westerly direction about 20 miles to the scene of action, where they are much wanted, for without cavalry Colonel Rothney's small force must stand a good chance of being isolated, and his communications with Abbottabad closed.

"11*th*.—More cavalry in this morning—Guides from Hoti-Murdan, after a wonderfully rapid march. Fine stalwart men, well mounted and well armed, led by Captain Campbell. Strings of camels, each laden with a couple of small but heavy looking boxes, strongly suggestive of ammunition, leaden pills, and such like powerful medicines to correct the proud stomachs of the hill tribes, pass silently by. Troops of armed zemindars on horseback, and armed villagers on foot, a kind of primitive militia called out by the civil authorities against the common enemy, are constantly passing by to the sound of wild, wailing music, very like the bag-pipes, which accompanies them. They are armed in their barbarous but picturesque way with long painted lances, with tulwar, shield, and jezail or matchlock. These irregular horse and foot soldiers have already had some skirmishes with the enemy and inflicted considerable loss on them. They are not to be despised it would seem for this kind of warfare.

"Atsuset the 2nd Goorkhas marched out, and a company or two of Europeans of the working party under Captain Leggett of the 77th.

"No news from the interior, except that our force has not been attacked, as was anticipated.

"12*th*.—While the gentlemen of England who live at home at ease are popping at the grouse to-day, some of their countrymen in India have more serious game afoot. This evening the Guides Cavalry marched out, leaving a few Europeans and Goorkhas to garrison Abbottabad.

"No more troops have arrived to-day, but to-morrow we except the remainder of the 19th Regiment and perhaps a battery of artillery, breech loaders I hope. A battery of native artillery is expected shortly from Kohat, and another native regiment from Lahore. Why the 20th Hussars are kept at that dreary Campbellpore and Sydun-Baoli, where they have nothing to do except to go melancholy mad, it is hard to divine. A trip to the mountains, with the prospect of but one brilliant charge at the savages in the Agroa valley, would be refreshing after three or four years at Campbellpore.

"General Wylde, I believe, goes to the front to-morrow or next day, or as soon as the troops immediately expected have passed on.

"13*th*.—At 6 A.M. the head-quarters of the 19th marched in from Pindee. They had been marching all night from Hurreepore, and as it rained heavily at 3 A.M., with thunder and lightning, and they had to cross some swollen streams in consequence, they looked pretty wet and tired. This makes only the second fall of rain here this month. It is to be hoped more has fallen elsewhere. It is very warm for an altitude of 4,000 feet. The thermometer keeps to about 80 degrees. At 8 A.M. the other wing of the 16th Bengal Cavalry arrived from Pindee. Here I must knock off for to-day as the post goes out at 10 A.M. Just time to add that a battery of European artillery (nine-pounders) from Rawul Pindee are coming in. They came in for plenty of heavy rain between Hurreepore and this. Fording the Daw river at the foot of the hills was hard work with twelve horses to each gun."

The same paper publishes the following telegram:—

LAHORE, 17TH AUGUST.

In addition to the troops already named, Anderson's battery has marched from Meean Meer. Five hundred of the 35th (armed with Sniders) have arrived here and will march immediately. A troop of Horse Artillery and the 1st Goorkhas are under orders to march immediately.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 31ST JULY.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the P. & O Company's s. s. "Rangoon," Captain D. Rennoldson, anchored in harbour, bringing the English mail of July 31. The "Rangoon" left Suez on the 9th instant, arrived at Aden on the 14th, and sailed for Bombay at 6 o'clock next morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Marseilles.—Lieutenant-Colonel Etheridge, Major Pearson, Messrs. F. Chalk, Skinner, Abbott (and Secretary), Martin, and Teil.

From Southampton.—Major Slades, Captain Downes and child, Mrs. Scott, Messrs. Hooper, Macneil, D. M. Daniell, J. Adams, H. Crawford, J. Driver, J. Irvine, J. Sutherland, J. H Cochrane, W. Downie, R. N. Fillans, J. Quinn, J. Smeaton, J. Mather, H. Clarke, and W. H. Booth.

The "Rangoon" spoke the s. s. "Feroze," from Suez to Calcutta on the 9th, and the s. s. "Simla," from Calcutta to Suez, on the 12th. The s.s. "Golconda," from Bombay to Suez, was lying at Aden when the "Rangoon" left.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News, July* 31.)

Parliament was prorogued this day, and it will be immediately dissolved. The royal message is of unusual interest, as being the last under the Russell Reform Act.

The Queen starts on August 5 upon a visit to Switzerland. The Prince and Princess of Wales will spend part of the recess in Denmark.

Sir Stafford Northcote introduced the Indian Budget in the House of Commons on July 27, and the statement was received with much satisfaction. An interesting debate followed.

Several political and judicial peerages are about to be created. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland's new title will be Duke of Abercorn, in the peerage of Ireland.

The French Chambers closed their session on July 28. The new loan is not yet introduced.

The Lord Mayor has entertained the Queen's Ministers at the Mansion-house. The Premier was the principal speaker.

Mr. Ducane, M. P. for North Essex, is to be the new Governor of Tasmania. Sir James Fergusson will, it is again stated, be the Governor of South Australia.

The Oriental Club have entertained Lord Napier of Magdala, under the presidency of Sir Cecil Beadon.

Mr. Danvers' report of the Indian Railway for 1867-8 has been published. It is most satisfactory.

The annual meeting of the East India Association has been held.

The pontoon for the hydraulic graving dock at Bombay has been officially inspected by the Indian Minister and some members of the Council.

The volunteer review on Wimbledon-common on July 25 was a partial failure. Lord Napier of Magdala distributed the prizes.

Electioneering canvassing is going on upon a large scale. Three Conservatives are to contest the City of London.

Fourteen persons charged with the assassination of Prince Michael at Belgrade have undergone military execution.

Great distress and partial famine are reported from Spain. A revolution is imminent.

Mdlle. Patti was married to the Marquis de Caux, at Clapham, on July 29.

According to the latest news the Paraguayans have inflicted a severe defeat upon the Brazilians and their allies.

Cardinal Cullen has nearly recovered from his illness.

At Goodwood the Stewards' Cup was won by Sir F. Johnstone's Vex, the Goodwood Stakes by Mr. Johnstone's Tabouret, and the Cup by the Duke of Newcastle's Speculum. In the last race the Duke had declared to win with Julius. Blinkhoolie was scratched.

The payment of the second dividend of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India has been postponed.

At the meeting of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, the intention was disclaimed of becoming tea and coffee cultivators. The estates will be sold when a fair offer can be obtained.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: G. R. Ballingall, Esq., Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service.—M. S. Champneys, Bengal Civil Service—Commander W. B. Dickson, H. M.'s late Indian Navy.

Miscellaneous: Lord Cranworth—S. Temple, Esq., Q.C.—Mr. George H. Thomas—Lady Armitage—Mr. George Cattermole, R.A.—Admiral Walcott, M.P.—Lady Isabella Wemyss.

The London cabbies on strike.—The London cabmen are again on strike. This time it is against what they call the "railway monopoly"—that is, the refusal of the railway companies to admit them to ply for hire on their premises without paying for the privilege. Last night the men were ordered to be "home" at seven o'clock, and afterwards they assembled to the number of several thousands in Cumberland-market, and there a statement of their grievances was made. It was resolved to resist "the oppressive railway monopoly system" by every legitimate means. *Home News.*

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 31ST JULY, 1868.

6th Dragoons—Lieutenant Sydney Robert Glennie Hobson, from the 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Cottle, who exchanges. Dated 1st August, 1868.

12th Lancers—Charles Edward Byrom, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Francis Parker, who retires. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Royal Artillery—The names of the Serjeant-Major promoted in Gazette of 23rd September, 1862, to be Quartermaster, are Alfred James Holbourne, not James Holburn, as therein stated.

Royal Engineers—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Charles Acheson Gordon to be removed from the Seconded to the Supernumerary List. Dated 8th May, 1868.

The temporary Commissions as Lieutenant, of the undermentioned Officers, to be made permanent, from the dates mentioned against their respective names:—

Edward Cardwell Fanshawe, 22nd June, 1865.
John Simpson Nicholson, 22nd December, 1865.
Charles Claude Clifton Barlow, 22nd December 1865.
Mathew Henry Purcell, 17th April, 1866.

Grenadier Guards—Ensign and Lieutenant Henry Wellesley to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice George Ernest Shelley, who retires. Dated 1st August, 1868.

The Honourable James Ludovic Lindsay to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wellesley. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Scotts Fusilier Guards Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable Paul Sandford Methuen to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant and Captain Gascoigne, who resigns that appointment. Dated 1st August, 1868.

2nd Foot—Captain Arthur Wellesley Gosset has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 1st August, 1868.

7th Foot—Henry Francis Emly, Gent., late Lieutenant, 57th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Captain J. M. Scott, who retires on half-pay. Dated 1st August, 1868.

8th Foot—Lieutenant John Dawson to be Captain, by purchase, vice William Hunter Baillie, who retires. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Ensign George Rowan Hamilton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dawson. Dated 1st August, 1868.

William Richard Orme, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hamilton. Dated 1st August, 1868.

12th Foot—Major Richard Atkinson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Arthur Edward Valette Ponsonby, deceased. Dated 17th June, 1868.

Captain Edward Foster to be Major, without purchase, vice Atkinson. Dated 17th June, 1868.

Lieutenant Joseph Oliver Johnson to be Captain, without purchase, vice Foster. Dated 17th June, 1868.

Ensign Henry Stewart Bolton to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Johnson. Dated 17th June, 1868.

Ensign Thomas Baker to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bolton, whose promotion by purchase on the 27th of June, 1868, has been cancelled. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Gentleman Cadet Richard Thomas Edward Dowse, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Baker. Dated 1st August, 1868.

17th Foot—Lieutenant James John Harrington Cottle, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Hobson, who exchanges. Dated 1st August, 1868.

18th Foot—Ensign Edward Champneys Milner to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Francis John Stewart Pringle, who retires. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Gentleman Cadet James William Graves, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Milner. Dated 1st August, 1868.

56th Foot—Lieutenant William Barnett to be Captain, by purchase, vice Henry James Oliver, who retires. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Ensign Walter Hughes Thomas Smee to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Barnett. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Gentleman Cadet Harold Parminter Molineux, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smee. Dated 1st August, 1868.

61st Foot—Ensign Henry Lindsell Green to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Reginald William John Burton, who retires. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Gentleman Cadet Francis Herbert England, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Green. Dated 1st August, 1868.

62nd Foot—Lieutenant Arthur Lloyd Reade to be Captain, by purchase, vice John Henry Pagan, who retires. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Lieutenant Henry Jones, from the 94th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Gaskell, who exchanges. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Ensign Henry Purdon Woodroofe to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Reade. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Gentleman Cadet Frederick William George Hibbert Nelson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Woodroofe. Dated 1st August, 1868.

66th Foot—Ensign William Hamilton McMath to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice John William Carroll, who retires. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Ensign Arthur Nelson Welman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Archibald Warden, who retires. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Gentleman Cadet John Granville Baker, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice McMath. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Gentleman Cadet Charles Augustus Mayne Morris, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Welman. Dated 2nd August, 1868.

69th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Henry Stanhope Holmes, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Patrick George Kelly, who retires. Dated 1st August, 1868.

71st Foot—The dates of the appointments of the undermentioned Officers to be altered as follows:—

Ensign J. H. S. Craigie to 8th July, 1868.
Ensign F. C. Pocklington to 9th July, 1868.
Ensign F. M. Reid to 10th July, 1868.

94th Foot—Lieutenant Gerald Milnes Gaskell, from the 62nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Jones, who exchanges. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Lieutenant Robert Edward Wallace to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Mellis, appointed Adjutant. Dated 10th July, 1868.

98th Foot—Quartermaster-Serjeant Archibald Macqueen to be Quartermaster, vice Alexander McGregor, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 1st August, 1868.

102nd Foot—Gentleman Cadet Edward Pilkington Elliott, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Davidson, transferred to the 107th Foot. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Gentleman Cadet Charles Stuart Craig, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Gompertz, transferred to the 108th Foot. Dated 2nd August, 1868.

104th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Charles Henry Short, from Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Byng, promoted. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Gentleman Cadet Henry Craigie Halkett, from Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Hunt, promoted. Dated 1st August, 1868.

105th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Charles Stafford Stephen Whitehill, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Symons, promoted. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Gentleman Cadet William Douglas Graham, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Dale, promoted. Dated 2nd August, 1868.

107th Foot—Gentleman Cadet James Stewart King, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Sir C. Leslie, Bart., promoted. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Rifle Brigade—Ensign Henry Nicholas Monck to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice James Dunlop, who retires. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Frederick Henry Thorold, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Monck. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Lieutenant Paolo Bernard to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Bonavia, who resigns that appointment. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Medical Department—Assistant Surgeon Hopetoun Currie Collier, from the 4th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Collins, M.D., deceased. Dated 1st August, 1868.

BREVET.

The second Christian name of Major-General Tulloh, who retired on full-pay, Royal Artillery, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General, in the Gazette of 5th July, 1867, is Thomas.

Captain Robert William Bland Hunt, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Major. Dated 1st August, 1868.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain David Simpson, 11th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 15th June, 1868.

Paymaster Charles Siegfried Tobias-Ternau, 2nd West India Regiment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 23rd June, 1868.

Quartermaster Alexander McGregor, retired upon half-pay, late 98th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 1st August, 1868.

The following promotions to take place consequent upon the death of General the Honourable Sir Hugh Arbuthnott, K.C.B., Colonel of the 79th Foot, on 11th July, 1868:—

Lieutenant-General Edward Wells Bell, Colonel 66th Foot, to be General. Dated 12th July, 1868.

Major-General Charles Ashmore, Colonel 30th Foot, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 12th July, 1868.

Brevet-Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, late 13th Foot, to be Major-General. Dated 12th July, 1868.

Major Henry James Buchanan, 9th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 12th July, 1868.

Captain Richard Lucy, 33rd Foot, to be Major. Dated 23rd April, 1868.

The promotion to the Brevet rank of Major of the undermentioned Officers to be altered as follows:—

Captain M. W. de la Poer Beresford, half-pay, late 49th Foot, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, from 23rd April 1868, to 1st May, 1868.

Captain James Smyth, 69th Foot, from 1st May to 9th May, 1868.

Captain F. Tonnochy, 81st Foot, from 9th May, 1868, to 12th July, 1868.

The undermentioned Officers having completed the qualifying Service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd February, 1868:—

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel William Aitchison, Scots Fusilier Guards. Dated 10th July, 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Octavius Salusbury, 101st Foot. Dated 11th July, 1868.

The Architecture of Abyssinia.—The German traveller Rohlfs has arrived at Bremen on his return from Abyssinia, where he filled the office of interpreter to the English expeditionary corps. After the taking of Magdala, he went alone to Lallibala, the holy city of the country, which has not been visited by any European for more than three centuries. He found there nine Christian churches of the primitive Byzantine style of architecture, all monoliths—that is to say, each hollowed out of one enormous block of stone, and richly ornamented. In afterwards passing by Axum, he discovered that the last of the obelisks still standing in that place is in a state of almost complete ruin.—*Home News.*

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 31ST JULY.

Parliament is prorogued to-day and the session of 1868 is at an end, though for the last fortnight or more the exodus of the London world has been proceeding, and "a beggarly array of empty benches," both in the Lords and Commons, foreshadowed the close of our legislatures. This has been in a great measure owing to the heat, which has caused all who could escape from the sultry streets of London to the cooler breezes of the country to do so. Of course now the general attention is turned to the elections and their results. Both parties in the House are very confident, the Liberals declaring that certain ejection from office awaits Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues next session, and the Conservatives considering that the great body of the country will emphatically endorse the policy they have pursued during their tenure of power. How it will eventuate remains to be proved. The chief event of the week to Indian readers has been the Indian Budget which Sir Stafford Northcote brought forward on Monday night.

The Parliamentary record of the week has been but of scant interest.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Napier of Magdala, who was introduced by Lord Longford and Lord Strathnairn with the usual formalities, took the oath and his seat.

Lord Houghton in drawing attention to the sufferings and services of Her Majesty's late envoys in Abyssinia, trusted that the Government would recognise them in some special manner. The Earl of Malmesbury replied that, after what the Government had done for these gentlemen, they were not likely to desert them now; but they were waiting for the official report of Mr. Rassam, which having been sent round by way of Aden had not yet reached the Foreign-office.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck asked whether the Government intended to erect a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Lord Brougham. Sir G. Bowyer expressed regret that the remains of Lord Brougham were buried abroad. Mr. Osborne reminded the House that during the late Lord's life-time they had conferred an honour upon him which no man besides Lord Nelson had ever enjoyed before. Lord Brougham's patent of peerage was made out for public services and no fees were demanded; moreover, the unusual course was adopted of passing over his two elder brothers in favour of the present possessor of the title. Still he thought the country might very justly raise a statue to the memory of this great man. Mr. Disraeli concurred with Mr. Roebuck that some public recognition of the career and character of Lord Brougham was desirable, but remembering the failure which had been made in other cases the Government were extremely anxious to avoid a similar fiasco. The Premier then mentioned Professor Farraday as another great man whom the Government were desirous to honour but were restrained by a similar difficulty. The subject, however, should be considered. Mr. Gladstone also uttered a few words of panegyric on the memory of the late Lord.

Lord Stanley, in answer to Mr. Kinglake, said that the Mexican Government having broken off diplomatic relations with us it would scarcely be consistent with our own self-respect to ask them to reconsider their decision and admit us to a renewal of friendly intercourse, but whenever they showed a willingness to make up their differences with us they would not find any difficulty in the way of reconciliation on our side.

In a house of twenty members Sir S. Northcote then fulfilled his pledge to produce the Indian Budget. Subsequently the orders for committing the Government of India Act Amendment Bill, and the Governor General of India Bill, were discharged on the motion of Sir S. Northcote, and the Bills withdrawn.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday the Regulation (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, when Lord Strathmairn, in discharge of what he deemed to be his professional duties as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, appealed to the Government to do something if it were possible to increase the number of polling places in Ireland before the general election, and thereby render them more orderly and peaceable, and diminish the necessity for the services of the military. The Earl of Malmesbury regretted that it was too late to do what Lord Strathnairn wished, and denounced the conduct of the Commons in eliminating the clauses which would have effected what he desired.—*Reuter's Indian Express.*

THE VOLUNTEERS AT WIMBLEDON.

The Volunteer camp at Wimbledon came to an end on Saturday last with the distribution of the prizes by Lord Napier of Magdala and a review by the Prince of Wales. The ceremony commenced about 2 P.M., and shortly after that time two open carriages drove across the common to the grand stand, where a small marquee and a dais with a table near had been erected. The carriages brought Lord and Lady Napier, Lady Spencer, and Lord Longford, the Under-Secretary for War, the Marquis of Donegal, General Peel, General Scott, Earl Spencer, and Captain Costin, the latter on horse-back. The party on arriving were received with a general salute by a guard of honour, consisting of the London Rifle Brigade, the Tower Hamlets, and the 19th and 26th Middlesex Corps, under the command of Colonel Warde.

After a few minutes spent in conversation, Earl Spencer (addressing Lord Napier, who had taken his stand upon a small raised platform in front of the marquee) said—" Before we commence the ceremony we have come here to perform I have to ask a great favour of your Lordship. It is that you will agree to a proposition that you should become an honorary member of the National Rifle Association. (Cheers.) I feel that I am not offering any great matter to one so distinguished, but I am sure it will be taken as a great compliment by the Volunteers of England if your Lordship will kindly accept this souvenir of the occasion. (Cheers.)

Earl Spencer then placed the badge of the Association upon the breast of the gallant veteran, which was already pretty well covered with medals and orders.

Lord Napier in reply said—I have great pleasure, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, in accepting this mark of favour which Lord Spencer, as representing the Volunteers of this country, has done me the honour to present to me. I am very much pleased, indeed, in being enrolled among the Volunteers of England. (Cheers.) My experience in the mutiny of India has taught me that, however perfect a small standing army may be, still its numbers being few it cannot take advantage of its successes, and it appears to me that the Volunteers of England are exactly that supplementary force which the standing army of England requires. (Cheers.) As the youngest member of your Volunteer force, and as a humble individual Englishman, I shall see with the greatest pleasure every encouragement that is offered to the Volunteers, and shall be extremely glad to witness every year an increase in their numbers. (Cheers.)

The presentation of the prizes was then proceeded with, the noble Lord addressing a few feeling words of congratulation to each recipient as he took his prize. After the distribution had concluded Earl Spencer called for the thanks of those present to Lord Napier for the honour which he had done the Association in presenting the prizes. Three hearty cheers were cordially given for Lord Napier, and a similar honour was paid to Lady Napier, and the ceremony was brought to a close.

The review which followed was a conspicuous failure. Instead of the select army which in previous years has assembled at Wimbledon at the close of the rifle competitions, scarcely more than a handful of men appeared on the ground. This result is in great part to be attributed to the recollection by the Volunteers of the recent bad management of the South Western Railway authorities at the Windsor Reviews, and their unwillingness to subject themselves again to similar treatment, and also to the fact of the place of rendezvous having been changed by the War-office at the eleventh hour, whereby many corps either did not arrive at all, or if they arrived, failed to find their appointed places. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were present.—*Reuter's Indian Express.*

THE INTRODUCTION OF LORD NAPIER TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The ceremonial of introducing Lord Napier o Magdala to his seat in the House of Lords was performed on July 27, with the wonted pomp and circumstance. The Lyon King-at-arms was absent owing to illness, his mantle of scarlet and gold hung with graceful ease from the shoulders of the portly gentleman who officiated for him. Lord Edward Howard, M. P., acted as Hereditary Grand Marshal of England, being *ocum tenens* for his nephew, the Duke of Norfolk, who will be of age in a few months. At five o'clock, the Usher of the Black Rod, Sir A. Clifford, in full official uniform of dark blue and gold, approached the ante-room to announce that the chamber was open, and, leading the way through the Lord's lobby, was followed by Lyon King-at-arms, the Grand Marshall, Lord Longford, in his robe, and closely followed by Lord Napier, who was supported by Lord Straithnairn. His sponsor presented him to the Lord Chancellor, who wore his black hat, awkwardly reminding one, as it covered his full-bottomed wig, of the judicial black cap. The writ of summons was then read, the oath administered, the roll signed by the new peer, and he was then again presented to the chancellor, who on this occasion shook him by the hand. The new lord then returned from the woolsack, bowing three times, and was escorted by the two supporters, Lord Napier of Magdala and Lord Strathnairn, to the extreme end of the top bench, where he took his seat between his sponsors covered and ceremoniously bowed, touching his hat and slightly raising it to the chancellor. After sitting a minute or two he was conducted to another part of the House, and passed out to the Queen's robing room. The ceremonial was thus brought to a conclusion.—*Overland Mail.*

MORE BANQUETS TO LORD NAPIER.

ROYAL ARTILLERY BANQUET AT WOOLWICH.

On Saturday evening, July 25, the Corps of Royal Artillery entertained Lord Napier of Magdala at a banquet at Woolwich. Major-General Warde, C. B., commandant of the Woolwich garrison, presided, Lord Napier occupying a seat on his right, and Field-Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., the chair on the left. The invited guests included the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, Bart., Sir S. Northcote, Bart., Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., Lord Longford, Field-Marshal Sir Hew Dalrymple Rose, G.C.B., Lieutenant-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., &c.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, General Warde, in eulogistic terms, proposed the toast of the evening, "The health of their distinguished guest, Lord Napier of Magdala." The toast was drunk amidst the most enthusiastic plaudits, with three cheers, and "one more gunners' cheer," the cheering being kept up until drowned by the band.

Lord Napier of Magdala expressed his acknowledgments of the great honour conferred upon him that night by the corps of Royal Artillery. The commendation of such distinguished officers as those present was amongst the highest honours which could fall to the lot of any soldier. It was a source of gratification to every one engaged in the Abyssinian campaign to find that they had the approval of so distinguished and talented a body as the Royal Artillery—a corps renowned in the military annals of every quarter of the globe; who were every way competent to uphold the safety and honour of England; and of whom he might add that every day showed more and more that in all future contests the country would have to depend mainly on the projectiles which the Royal Artillery bring into the field. He knew he should receive a hearty welcome at Woolwich, and was anxious to express to them in person the great assistance he had received from the Royal Artillery in the recent campaign, amongst whom he might mention Colonel Milward, to whom he was indebted for the valuable assistance rendered in conveying successively the 12-pounder batteries a distance of 800 miles, over a rocky and mountainous country, sometimes (where the ground admitted of it) dragging them, and at other times (where the country was too steep and rugged) placing them on the backs of mules and elephants. They were thus brought into successful action, and when the siege was over, Colonel Milward and the officers under him conveyed them back over the same rocky and almost impassable precipices without accident or loss. In the war in China he had an opportunity of noticing the skill and courage of Colonel Milward in positions of difficulty, and whose services he considered it highly desirable to obtain, so that he at once requested the Commander-in-Chief to allow him to accompany the expedition to Abyssinia, and his Royal Highness, without regard to precedence, at once conceded it. In short, a great deal of the success of the Abyssinian campaign was due to the judgment of Colonel Milward. The mule, camel, and elephant part of the expedition were entirely new to them, and but for the effective way in which they were equipped and brought into service they could never have penetrated into the interior of Abyssinia. He desired to acknowledge the services rendered by Lieutenants Nolan and Chapman two other Woolwich officers) and to Colonel Penn and Capt. Twist. He also expressed his great obligations for the assistance given by Brigadier-Gel. Petrie, Major Geary, and other artillery officers engaged in the campaign. His gallant friend Commodore Edmonstone had adverted to the services rendered by the navy. He found them, as he had always found them when he had had the honour of being associated with them, useful, pleasant, and zealous adjuncts to the military operations. They left their ships and accompanied them, as they thought at first for a pleasant trip; but it turned out to be beset with many difficulties. They, however, made very light of them, and were cheerful, contented, and merry throughout the whole campaign. They were never guilty of the slightest misconduct, and when wanted in action they did their duty bravely and efficiently. But for the services rendered by the navy at Zoulla the Abyssinian army could not have existed. They supplied 200 tons of water daily to the eager and thirsty troops, and embarked and disembarked thousands of men and animals without a single accident or mishap. In considering the result of the campaign, it was satisfactory to find that they left the country with a better prospect of peace and of its advancing in civilization than when they entered it. They did all they could by example

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S BUDGET SPEECH.

On July 27th the House of Commons went into committee on the India revenue accounts.

Sir Stafford Northcote in making his financial statement (which he did, it is said, in the presence of less than twenty members, some of whom were asleep) began by expressing his "great regret that India had been deprived of the services of Mr. Massey," more particularly as that gentleman had been engaged at the time he left India "in prosecuting an inquiry in reference to a reform in the system of the financial arrangements between the Central Government and the local Governments." In referring to the accounts he had received for the year 1867-8, Sir Stafford said—To convey a complete view of the case to the committee, I must now inquire under what heads the expenditure has increased by 750,000*l.* or thereabouts. Indian expenditure is divisable roughly under four heads. There are, first of all, the ordinary charges of India, including the whole of the army and public service of the country; then there are the charges for public works extraordinary; then the head for the net expenditure in England, which includes the stores sent out to India; and, lastly, the head of guaranteed interest upon railway capital. Upon three of these four heads I find that there has been an excess, and a saving only on the fourth. I am sorry to say that the saving is upon the one head, and on which I would have gladly seen an excess, and that is the head of public works extraordinary. Under that head the budget estimate provided for a sum of 3,513,000*l.*, but the regular estimate only anticipates an expenditure of 2,761,000*l.*, the difference being nearly three-quarters of a million. There is an increase in the ordinary charges in India of 265,000*l.*; there is an increase in the next expenditure in England of 580,000*l.*, and there is an increase in the guaranteed interest on railways in India of 660,000*l.* On these three items, put together, there is an increase of 1,400,000*l.* or 1,500,000*l.*, which would pretty nearly have balanced the improvement in the revenue. In fact, if there had not been the reduction in the account on public works extraordinary the great increase on opium and the Licence-tax and Customs would have been entirely swallowed up by the increase in the expenditure under those three heads. That is certainly not a satisfactory statement. I have looked into the causes of this increase; and first, as to the increase under the head of ordinary charges in India, which amounts to 265,000*l.*, the increase is due, in the first place, to some considerable advance under the head of opium. The large receipts from opium may have caused some increase in the charges in respect to it. I find it stated that the increase under opium is due to the estimated payment of arrears in past years and the increased advances to cultivators. There is also an increase in the marine charges; but it is chiefly due to expenditure in the purchase of stores at Bombay, probably for the Abyssinian expedition. That is a matter of account, and will be repaid from the Imperial exchequer; therefore it is not of much importance. There is, however, an increase in the army charges, which, I am afraid, must be taken as indicating a tendency to an increase of expenditure under that head which requires very carefully to be watched. With regard to the net expenditure in England for stores, there is an increase of 580,000*l.* Of that, about 100,000*l.* is merely nominal—that is, there are certain items which were formerly provided under different heads which have now been included in the payments under this head. Other sums have to be deducted, and the adjustment will be made with the Imperial Government on account of troops serving in India. A sum of 100,000*l.* has been paid by the settlement of old claims; there is 28,000*l.* on the furlough allowances, and a considerable payment—96,000*l.*—for passages of officers and troops; and a further sum on account of the Victoria Hospital at Suez. The other head in which there has been an increase is the guaranteed interest on Indian Railway capital, which amounts to 660,000*l.*—that is, the additional sum paid in interest and the falling off in the traffic receipts have caused the balance of the account to be to that extent against us under that head. That is mainly due to the accident on the Great Indian Peninsular line, which caused a considerable falling off in the traffic, and also on the East India line. In one way or another the result of the year has been less favourable to us in that respect, and the amount we have to pay is 660,000*l.* more than was estimated at the time the last Budget was brought forward. But, under all these circumstances, there is nothing in the outturn of 1867-8 that we can look at with any great satisfaction. Undoubtedly the net result looks satisfactory; an estimate was made that we should have a deficiency of 1,800,000*l.*, and we have only a deficiency of 1,100,000*l.* That looks as if matters had improved, but we find a great increase of revenue due to the increase of that most uncertain of all sources of revenue—opium, and also an increase of expenditure of the character described; and, in point of fact, we should have had no improvement at all but for the fact that the sum we expected to spend on public works has not been spent. With regard to that non-expenditure, it is certainly not the duty of the Government of India to force any expenditure. It is better that we should be careful in undertaking projects which, however promising, may, after all, involve the State either in loss, or lying out of its money for some time. It is proper to be cautious in these matters. Money will be quite quickly enough spent if it be well spent. I do not find any fault with the Government of India in not spending the whole money they were estimated to spend. I believe they were very careful in examining the different projects submitted to them. At the same time this is not a matter—the non-expenditure of the estimated amount on public works—on which we can look with any pride. That is the account of the regular estimate of the year ending on the 31st of March last. The committee understand that it is an account made up partly from actual information for about eight months of the year, and partly from estimate for the remaining four. I now come to the estimate for the year expiring on the 31st of March next. I estimate the revenue and receipts at 48,586,900*l.* and the charges of all sorts at 49,613,394*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 1,026,494*l.* That is the gross amount, allowing all public works extraordinary to fall under the head of charge. Under the head of public works extraordinary there are charges of 3,092,000*l.*, and if that were charged to capital you might convert your deficiency into a surplus of 2,065,596*l.* upon these two years. But that, I think, is not a course which it would be wise or prudent to follow. But I am bound to say that the distinction between ordinary and extraordinary public works is one I regard with considerable jealousy. I entirely agree with the principal that it is a fair and right thing to provide for that class of public works which are of a reproductive character by raising money on loan. I think it may fairly be compared to the case of a landed proprietor who keeps his household expenditure properly within his income, but for real improvements on his estate calls in aid his credit, making, of course, due provision for the reduction of the debt. There is a great temptation when you open an account for public works extraordinary to transfer to it ordinary public works which should be paid from revenue. In the year 1865-6, when no distinction was made between the ordinary and the extraordinary public works, and the sum of 5,000,000*l.* was taken for the two items together the whole was paid into income. For the year 1868-9, however, the sum of 3,800,000*l.* was put down in the estimate for public works ordinary, and it certainly seems curious that whereas the system of making the charge for public works extraordinary was adopted with the view of undertaking works of a remunerative character, the charges for other works should have been reduced. This year there is a charge for extraordinary works of 1,820,000*l.* for military buildings, barracks, and embankments; 800,000*l.* for irrigation works, and 470,000*l.* for special fund works. With regard to the two latter classes of works there is no doubt that they are precisely the description of works for the construction of which it is legitimate to borrow money. The irrigation works if only properly conducted will in time recoup us, while the special fund works will do so directly because they are works undertaken by municipalities or other independent bodies to whom money is lent by the Government upon proper security. Therefore as regards this sum of 2,290,000*l.* it is perfectly legitimate to charge it to extraordinary public works in the Budget. With regard, however, to the items for military buildings, barracks and embankments, we ought to be very chary of allowing them to be treated in the same manner. No doubt, with regard to these latter works there is a large exceptional expenditure going on which it is desirable should be included within certain definite limits, and when the contemplated works are finished that exceptional expenditure ought to come to an end. It may not be unfair that such exceptional expenditure should be provided for by a loan so as to spread it over a certain number of years. That is a principle which we adopt in this country with regard, for instance, to fortifications. Instead of constructing such works out of revenue we raise money by terminable annuities which we expect to pay off within a certain definite period. That is a principle, however, which I myself have never liked, and I should be sorry to see it carried further than is absolutely necessary. (Hear, hear.) But in India the safeguards that exist with respect to that system in this country are not to be found, because the money is not there raised by terminable annuities, but is treated as a certain excess over the income of the year about which we need not trouble ourselves, and is provided for by either reducing the balances or by borrowing the money necessary without any special provision being made for the reduction of the debt. That is a reason for looking with jealousy upon this expenditure, and another reason for doing so is that there are items in the revenue of India, especially that of opium, which are so uncertain that it is desirable that we should be careful how we increase any debt. Under all these circumstances there has been some confusion not only in this country, but in India, as to what is the actual condition of our finances, and a question has arisen which has disturbed even the minds of several members of the Governor-General's Council—namely, whether we could be fairly said to have a surplus or not in the present year, and the question was raised whether it was or was not necessary to have recourse to further taxation. The whole difference turns on the question what is to be termed extraordinary expenditure. Under these circumstances I thought it desirable in the despatch which I have addressed to the Government of India, in reply to their financial despatch to lay down the rule that in future years irrigation and special fund works ought to be the only works which should appear as public works extraordinary. (Hear, hear.) There may be good reason why, when the expenditure upon public works ordinary is very heavy, it may be necessary to meet it by a loan; but the fact should always be recognized that the deficiency to be so met is a deficiency to be provided for out of revenue. Until we lay down that rule we shall never be safe in borrowing money for public works. I wish now to make one or two observations on the Budget for the present year as compared with that for last year. Taken as a whole the Budget for the present year shows an increase of 328,000*l.* in revenue, and an increase of 248,000*l.* in expenditure over that of last year. In point of fact, however, the increase on both sides is merely of a nominal character. There is a substantial increase in the item of land revenue, which will be 328,000*l.* better this year than it was last year, and this increase is owing to the improved condition of the country. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, it has been thought prudent to take a reduced estimate for the opium revenue, which is estimated at 8,385,000*l.*, being 400,000*l.* less than the estimate of last year under that head. The estimates under the head of Customs duties is less by about 100,000*l.*, on account of sugar planting. The total estimated ravenue is about 48,000,000*l.*, of which upwards of 8,000,000*l.* is estimated to be received from opium. Seeing that opium is estimated to produce more than one-sixth of the whole revenue of India, and seeing that that sum is considerably in excess of the average revenue it has produced during the last 10 or 12 years, I think it would be prudent that we should put some limitation upon the amount that we ought to take credit for from this source of revenue, and, therefore, I have suggested to the Government of India that it would be desirable, if instead of forming each year an estimate of the amount which may be yielded by opium and taking the full credit for that amount in estimating our revenue for the year, we should make a certain sum as representing the average revenue we derive from that article, and thus arrive at a fixed and reliable basis upon which to estimate our revenue. In those years in which the revenue from opium exceeds the sum so taken the excess may go towards strengthening the balances and defraying the charges for the construction of the public works, and should it fall below that sum we might be able to draw upon the balances to meet the deficiency, or we might go into the market for a somewhat larger loan to meet the public works expenditure. I think that by adopting such a course as I have suggested we should be able to get something like consistency and fixity of taxation and of expenditure in India. By making some such arrangement, in combination with an improved system of advances for public works and by introducing some more careful mode of keeping the accounts of the reproductive fund which we may hope will arise from these public works we may establish a system of carrying on public works by means of borrowed money upon a solid and secure basis. At present, however, I feel considerable uneasiness with respect to that particular feature in our financial system, because while I fully recognize as a good one the principle of borrowing for works that are to be reproductive I am afraid that in carrying it out in detail we may lose sight of the reproductive element, and that we may carry all that comes to us from the public works to the credit of the land revenue, and that so losing sight of it as belonging to a particular fund we may cease to extinguish debt which we may allow to increase upon us to an extent that may be very undesirable. Under all these circumstances, I think the policy pursued by Mr. Massey and the Government of India on the present occasion is a perfectly sound and right one,—I mean with regard to the maintenance of the existing sources of taxation. It was questioned whether, looking at the amount in the more favourable aspect in which, I admit, it is capable of being regarded, it was necessary to renew the licence-tax. To have extinguished it was a course so popular that the Government might have been much tempted to adopt it. The course we adopted by its means was only 658,000*l.* last year, and undoubtedly there were some features in the tax which gave annoyance and which it was necessary to alter. That alteration reduces some of the value of the tax, even as it exists; but I think the Government of India were perfectly right in resolving to maintain this mode of taxation. It is after all but a slight burden on those who have to pay it, and it maintains a sort of regard to the principle that those who are the possessors of wealth and those who are exercising profitable occupations should contribute something to the interests of the State. I would call the attention of the Committee to the progress of late years in the different branches of taxation. I have compared the taxation of 1856-7 with the taxation proposed in the present year, taking it under three different heads. In the first place I take the land revenue, which can hardly be called a tax, but which is very important—by far the most important—source of revenue to the State, and the revenue in 1856-7, from this source amounted to something less than 18,000,000*l.*, being in fact 17,900,000*l.* In 1868-9 the revenue from this source had risen to 20,400,000*l.*, showing an increase under this head of 2,500,000*l.*, or about 14 per cent. Then I take the group of taxation which bear upon the consuming population—the excise, salt and customs. 1856-7, these three produced 5,700,000*l.*, and in 1868-9 they had risen to 10,600,000*l.*, showing an increase of very nearly 5,000,000*l.*, or about 85 per cent., in this class of taxation. I take thirdly the class of duties which fall upon the mercantile and trading communities and upon the possessors of wealth, such as the stamps and the assessed taxes. In 1856-7 there were, of course, no assessed taxes, and the revenue from stamps only amounted to 612,000*l.* The revenue from these sources in 1868-9, however, was 2,942,000*l.*, showing an increase of 2,330,000*l.*, or about 380 per cent. In the former year the land revenue yielded 53 per cent. of the whole revenue, while now it produces only 42 per cent. I think under all the circumstances, that it would have been a pity to attempt to get rid of the licence-tax, and therefore in retaining it and depriving it, as Mr. Massey has done, of its more objectionable features I think he has exercised a wise discretion. The Government did not think it wise to turn it into an acknowledged income-tax. It is, indeed, very little else but an income-tax, and I am not sure that it would not have been well to have given it that name, and to have rendered it a little more productive. But that is a matter upon which the Government of India—who ought to be better acquainted with the feelings of those with whom they have to deal than we are—can better judge than the Home Government, and I am ready to accept their opinion on this point. Upon the Home charges I should wish to say a few words. I wish to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that we have this year made a declaration, or, rather, an addition to the account which is presented to Parliament. We have added to the return a new account, giving a comparison of the estimated with the actual receipts and disbursements for 1866-7, and another account giving a comparison of the original with the regular estimate of the receipts and disbursements for 1867-8. I think it is very desirable that the members of the House of Commons should have an opportunity of getting fuller information with regard to these Home accounts than they have hitherto had, and I had introduced a new form of account for the purpose of showing what are the differences between our original estimate and what is the amount which is ultimately furnished, with a column giving an explanation of the increase or the decrease, so that, in point of fact they resemble very nearly the accounts of the army and navy expenditure which are laid upon the table, and which are in the hands of members when the Estimates are before them. This account shows in what respect the expenditure has or has not exceeded what was estimated. In addition to this, we have adopted this year a new system of referring the accounts to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, in the hope that they will examine them and will put any question they may think desirable to the auditor or the officers of the India-office. I am quite satisfied that it is desirable that Parliament should exercise that kind of control and criticism over the whole of the expenses. (Hear, hear.) I am not, however, of opinion that it would be desirable that Parliament should take into its own hands the direction of our expenditure, or that it should endeavour to introduce a system of voting the money that we should spend. (Hear, hear.) I think any system of that sort would prove not only delusive, but positively mischievous, for we all know how few members of Parliament take a real interest in the subject or have sufficient knowledge to enable them effectively to criticize the details of Indian expense; but frequently a strong pressure would be put upon Parliament by persons having an English interest in the expenditure of Indian money, and this might lead to expenses which are avoided under the present system. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the minute control exercised by a body of men like the Council in England is much more advantageous than any control exercised by this House would be (hear); any acceptance, too, of the responsibility by Parliament which such a control entails, would also, in my opinion, tend to introduce laxity into the supervision which that Council exercises in those matters, inasmuch as they would be to a great extent relieved from the responsibility which at present attaches to them. (Hear, hear.) The statement which I have now laid before the Committee is one, I think, which can excite no great amount of enthusiasm one way or the other. If there is nothing very unsatisfactory in that statement, there is, on the other hand, nothing in it of which we have any great reason to be proud. Our revenue, undoubtedly, keeps up, but it does not increase very largely, and though our expenditure exhibits no large increase, there is still a tendency to keep up. We are, undoubtedly, spending a good deal of money on very beneficial undertakings, such as public works and railways; yet, on the other hand, there is more that we should wish to do if we had the funds. In past years I have had to lament that we have been obliged to refrain from carrying out those sanitary and educational measures which we could wish to see adopted, but the consideration of the Government has been turned to these measures, and we are, I believe, making progress. (Hear, hear.) We have established a sanitary department in our office, and we are in communication with the Government of India in respect to improved sanitary arrangements. An impulse has been given to the educational movement, but what the result is likely to be we are not in a position to say. What we have to do is to keep our eyes upon the details of the expenditure, and that is by no means an easy thing to do in this country. It ought to be done in India, but still we believe that much can be done even here. One step of some importance we have taken; we have put a stop to the system of sending home continually by every mail proposals for an increase of salary or expenditure in this or that department. We have directed, instead, that all those proposals should be reserved and sent home at one time, so that the whole of them may be considered together; and though this is apparently a very simple measure, it is exactly one of those measures which are likely to tend to economy. (Hear, hear.) I hope it may be found possible in the matter of military expenditure to exercise a more rigorous control over some details than, I think, has been exercised hitherto. At all events, that is the object to which we are now devoting our attention. I have already said, respecting public works, that we are endeavouring to devise a system by which we shall be able to discover what returns we get from the money laid out upon the reproductive principle. Respecting railways, we are now in communication with the government of India, requesting them to lay before us a complete scheme for the further prosecution of railway works, and to state what railways should be first completed, and at what rate we can safely go on. There are some lines which must be very speedily taken by the Government, from political motives, and there are others which it may be desirable to take up with a view to commercial improvement. I have also spoken of the advisability of establishing proper financial relations between the central and local governments. (Hear, hear.) I regret more progress has not been made in this respect already; but, although Mr. Massey prepared a plan and submitted it to the local governments, we have not yet received the full reports which have been sent in. We have before us the nature of the proposition in outline, we have also remarks of certain members of the council and some influential persons upon it, but we have not yet received the views of the Presidency of Bombay upon the subject. That, however, is a matter which will be proceeded with. We may congratulate ourselves upon the financial position of India, that our credit keeps good, and that we have a very fair margin between the revenue and the expenditure.

Under these circumstances I will not longer detain the Committee. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving a resolution embodying the financial conclusion set forth in his speech.

After some discussions the resolutions were carried.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The following is the Royal Message at the prorogation of Parliament on the 31st July:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I am happy to be enabled to release you from your labours, and to offer you my acknowledgments for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to your Parliamentary duties.

My relations with foreign Powers remain friendly and satisfactory. I have no reason to apprehend that Europe will be exposed to the calamity of war, and my policy will continue to be directed to secure the blessings of peace.

I announced to you at the beginning of this session that I had directed an expedition to be sent to Abyssinia to liberate my envoy, and others of my subjects, detained by the ruler of that country in an unjust captivity.

I feel sure that you will share in my satisfaction at the complete success which has attended that expedition. After a march of 400 miles, through a difficult and unexplored country, my troops took the strong place of Magdala, freed the captives, and vindicated the honour of my Crown; and by their immediate return, without one act of oppression or needless violence, proved that the expedition had been undertaken only in obedience to the claims of humanity, and in fulfilment of the highest duties of my Sovereignty.

The cessation of the long-continued efforts to promote rebellion in Ireland has for some time rendered unnecessary the exercise by the Executive of exceptional powers. I rejoice to learn that no person is now detained under the provisions of the act for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and that no prisoner awaits trial in Ireland for an offence connected with the Fenian conspiracy.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I have to thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have had much satisfaction in giving my assent to a series of measures completing the great work of the amendment of the representation of the people in Parliament, which has engaged your attention for two sessions.

I have seen with satisfaction that the time necessarily occupied by this comprehensive subject has not prevented you dealing with other questions of great public interest, and I have gladly given my sanction to bills for the better government of Public Schools, the Regulation of Railways, the Amendment of the Law relating to British Sea Fisheries, and for the acquisition and maintenance of Electric Telegraphs by the Post Master General; and to several important measures having for their object the improvement of the Law, and of the Civil and Criminal Procedures in Scotland.

By the appointment of a Comptroller-in-Chief in the War-office a considerable reform in Army administration has been commenced, which by combining at home and abroad the various departments of military supply under one authority, will conduce to greater economy and efficiency both in peace and war.

It is my intention to dissolve the present Parliament at the earliest day that will enable my people to reap the benefit of the extended system of representation which the wisdom of Parliament has provided for them. I look with entire confidence to their proving themselves worthy of the high privilege with which they have thus been invested; and I trust that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the expression of the opinion on those great questions of public policy which have occupied the attention of Parliament and remain undecided, may tend to maintain unimpaired that civil and religious freedom which has been secured to all my subjects by the institutions and settlement of my realm.

OAKEY & SON'S EMERY & BLACK LEAD Mills, 172, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

OAKEY'S GENUINE GRAIN & FLOUR EMERY.

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RIGAUD and Co.'s TOLUTINE, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.

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AGENTS—MESSRS. BARRIE & Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000,
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000,
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDOASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

On London at 6 months' sight ..... per Rupee
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
demand ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Paris do. ..... 1s. 10 5/8d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.
4 do. " " at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
3 do. " " at 1s. 10 7/8d. "
2 do. " " at 1s. 10 13/16d. "
1 do. " " at 1s. 10 3/4d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 10 5/8d. "

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 25th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. H. BURTON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

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Bombay, 20th July, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 "
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Cases of..... 1 doz. each
Do. ...Pints do. ..... 2 "
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HOCK.....(Hockheimer) Quarts. do .. 1 "
Do.....(Marcobrunner) Qts. do... 1 "
EAU DE COLOGNE ..... 6 Bottles in a Box

ALSO,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.
SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. .....(St. Julien) ..... 1 "
W. NICOL & Co.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

A large supply of this fine Wine just received.

	Cash.	Credit.
In Cases of 1 doz. each.	40 0	44 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld).
Bombay and Poona.

WILL'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS,
imported in periodical consignments
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The superior character of these Tobaccos is so well known to smokers as to render recommendation needless.

WILL'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
" LATAKIA.
" SHAG.
" SMOKING MIXTURE.

Tins each Cash. 1 4 Credit 1 8
Packets " " 1 0 " 1 4

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TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED GREEK WINES,
just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. an Rs.
COMO; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32 0	36 0
HYMET, RED; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy	20 0	23 0

"I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton; *Punch, 5th